

65237 to 65240—Continued.

65237. *BERBERIS CRETICA* L.

A low deciduous shrub, sometimes prostrate in habit, indigenous to southeastern Europe. The very narrow leaves, usually entire, are about half an inch long, the flowers are yellow, and the globular berries are almost black.

For previous introduction, see No. 35162.

65238. *BERBERIS HETEROPODA* Schrenk.

As described by Alfred Rehder (Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 1), this is a handsome spreading shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with spines, when present, often 2 inches long; and broadly oval, pale blue-green entire leaves an inch or two in length. The fragrant orange flowers are in five-flowered to seven-flowered racemes, and the dark-blue berries are covered with a glaucous bloom. Native to Turkestan.

For previous introduction, see No. 25567.

65239. *BERBERIS PURPUREA* EGBERTII Hort.65240. *BERBERIS STENOHYLLA* Lindl.

A hybrid between *Berberis darwinii* and *B. empetrifolia* which first appeared, according to Bean (Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1), in the nursery of Fisher and Holmes, near Sheffield, England, several years ago. As described by Bean it is an evergreen bush about 10 feet high, which forms a dense thicket of slender interlacing stems. The small deep-green leaves are spine tipped, and the small golden yellow flowers are profusely borne in small clusters. The globular fruits are covered with a blue-white bloom.

For previous introduction, see No. 62756.

65241 to 65243.

From Kansu, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Received November 9, 1925. Notes by Mr. Rock.

65241. *IRIS* sp. Iridaceae.

Collected north of Titao, August 30, 1925. A bushy plant, 1 to 2 feet high, found in the meadows along the banks of the Tao River, near Chouli, to the Kikonor. It is a very hardy plant and thrives best in well-drained, moist loamy soil. The flowers, of which there are many to a clump, are 3 inches or more in diameter, and white, bright blue, or purplish.

65242. *PRINSEPIA* sp. Amygdalaceae.

August 30, 1925. *Ma Teng Ko*. A spiny shrub, 5 feet in height, with long semierect branches, found in the Tao River Valley, between Taohow and Titao, and on the Yellow River, near Lanchowfu. The scarlet pendent drupes are edible, having a peppery flavor. It is best suited to well-drained loess soil along river banks and in sandy plains.

65243. *AILANTHUS* sp. Simaroubaceae.

September, 1925. This tree, 40 feet in height, is found on the loess plains to the northwest of Lanchow, at Sincheng, on the Yellow River, at an altitude of 5,600 feet, where the winter temperature is said to go to -10° F. The bark is light brown, the leaves and leaflets large, and the fruits, produced in large, drooping racemes, are pale yellow when mature. This tree is often planted near temples.

65244. *CORYLUS SIEBOLDIANA* MANDSHURICA (Maxim.) C. Schneid. Betulaceae. Hazelnut.

From Harbin, Manchuria. Plants collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received November 11, 1925.

No. 4249. Hsiaoliu. September 30, 1925. *Mao cheu tze* (hairy hazelnut). (Dorsett.)

65245. *RUBUS* sp. Rosaceae.

From Exeter, England. Plants purchased from Robert Veitch & Son, The Royal Nurseries. Received November 13, 1925.

The Veitchberry, as described in the 1925 catalog of Laxton Bros. (Bedford, England), is the best of all their berries. The fruits are the color of a well-ripened black mulberry and about twice the size of an ordinary blackberry. The flavor is delicious, resembling that of the blackberry and raspberry combined. It is self-fertile and sets all of its fruits. The bush is semierect, a strong grower, and needs only a stake to support it. Its ripening season is after that of the raspberries and before that of the blackberries.

65246 to 65269.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received October 20, 1925.

65246. *ACACIA CATECHU* (L. f.) Willd. Mimosaceae.

The pale-yellow gum obtained from this acacia has very strong adhesive powers and is considered a better substitute for gum arabic than that from *Acacia arabica*, according to Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India vol. 1). The tree is found wild in parts of India and Burma, where it sometimes becomes 70 feet high, though usually smaller. The leaves are very finely pinnate, and the white or pale-yellow flowers are in spikes.

For previous introduction, see No. 61593.

65247. *ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS* (L.) R. Br. Apocynaceae.

A Himalayan tree, which, as described by Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 197), is a tall evergreen tree, widely cultivated throughout India for ornamental purposes. The tree yields an inferior quality of gutta-percha, and from the bark is obtained a bitter principle known as ditain, which has a medicinal effect similar to that of quinine.

65248. *ALSTONIA VENENATA* R. Br. Apocynaceae.

Unlike the preceding, *Alstonia scholaris* (No. 65247), this is described by Hooker (Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 642) as a shrub 6 to 8 feet high, with narrow leaves in whorls of four to six.

Since a number of the *Alstonias* yield gutta-percha, this Himalayan species will be tested as a possible source of that substance.

65249. *DRIMYCARPUS RACEMOSUS* (Roxb.) Hook. f. Anacardiaceae.

A lofty Himalayan tree with large, shining-green leathery leaves sometimes a foot long and red fruits an inch in diameter, produced in axillary clusters. This note is from Hooker's Flora of British India (vol. 2, p. 36), which gives the distribution as the mountains of Sikkim and Bhutan, India.

65250. *EDGEWORTHIA GARDNERI* (Wall.) Meisn. Thymelaeaceae.

A handsome shrub native to the Himalayas, whose branches are covered with dense clusters of yellow sweet-scented flowers before the leaves appear. The strong tough fiber which is obtained from the long straight twigs seems very promising as paper-making material, according to Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 3, p. 202). The finest qualities of Nepal paper are made from this plant, according to the same authority.

For previous introduction, see No. 57887